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By SAM CROCKETT

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Letter from J. E. Hoover, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., to W. L. Hurley, Office of the Undersecretary of State, Washington, D. C., February 23, 1921. (National Archives, Washington, D. C.: Department of State, Decimal File, 1910-1929, 861.00/8795).

"Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 4th instant (U-H/861.00/7885) referring to a copy of dispatch No. 62 from the American Consul at Reval, dated December 1, 1920, relative to the disseminators of Bolshevik propaganda, submitting a list of the same and requesting a reply, the substance of which will be communicated to the American Consul at Reval, Latvia."

"From an examination of the list of names and addresses submitted, it is indicated that at least the major portion of the list of thirty-two names is authentic, particularly because of the notation, J. Ferguson (evidently Isaac Ferguson); Felix Frankfurter; Jacob Hartman and Fred Biedennapp; — all known to be actors in this movement."

(Signed) J. E. HOOVER

Special Assistant to
the Attorney General

FELIX FRANKFURTER
THE RED RASPUTIN
OF THE SUPREME COURT

By SAM CROCKETT

United States Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter has been variously described as "the Rasputin of this administration," as "the most influential single individual in the United States," as one of the men constituting "the secret government of the United States," as "the man behind the men behind the President of the United States," and as the "legal mastermind of the New Deal."

He fits all of these descriptions. However, he also has been justifiably characterized "for all his inexplicable reputation [as a brain], as the gabbiest, foggiest bore you would find in a guardhouse full of AWOLS." Westbrook Pegler, author of the gem just quoted, written following Frankfurter's appearance as a character witness for his protege, the traitor Alger Hiss, during his first perjury trial, also pen-lashed Frankfurter in the following passage:

"Lloyd Paul Stryker, Hiss' lawyer, asked Felix whether the young students of Harvard Law who made the editorial board of the Harvard Law Review were chosen 'by reason of character.'

"Now listen to this gibberish from the Great Brain:

" 'His Honor will keep me in bounds, if I stray outside of them,' Felix said, giving her the gun and leaping off into space, 'but inasmuch as men are chosen by the students, which students make the choice by their own minds and who I should think have a very direct and rather fair determination, as we all know, as their qualifications are passed upon by their fellow students.'

"So help me, that is official verbatim text."

This example of Frankfurter's "windy, evasive and elusive"

testimony was one of several quoted by Pegler with devasting effect. (*N.Y. Journal-American*, 6-28-49, p. 1; 7-1-49.)

Just who is this little man before whom the mighty tremble?

He was born in Vienna in 1882 to Leopold and Emma (Winter) Frankfurter. *He is a descendant of three centuries of rabbis.* His patronym suggests that his immediate ancestors came from the Judengasse in Frankfurt-am-Main, the Ghetto which produced Amschel Mayer, who founded the banking house of Rothschild, and the late Jacob Schiff, of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company. His father had quit the rabbinical seminary for trade, and in 1893 on a business trip to the United States decided to stay and after some months persuaded his family to follow him, and on New York's East Side became not only a fur merchant but also the "unofficial Perpetual Charity Commissioner of New York." Since his father's habits did not make for material success, Felix with his three brothers did odd jobs after school. (See about one of Otto's "odd" jobs in later section!)

He was brought to the United States in 1894. He is supposed to have acquired derivative citizenship in the United States. Nevertheless, there is doubt in some quarters that he *is* a citizen, since inquiries made at the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization regarding the proof of citizenship of his parents elicit less than satisfactory responses.

In any event, as soon as he learned to speak English, he attended the Ghettoized College of the City of New York, then Harvard (LL.B. 1906), and married Marion A. Denman of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, in 1919. One of his earliest legal connections was with the firm of Winthrop & Stimson of New York City, the junior member of which was Henry Lewis Stimson, Secretary of War under President Taft 1911-13 and a major conspirator in the cabal which maneuvered the United States into World War I at that time; Secretary of State under President Hoover 1929-33, during which time he prepared the way for the impending New Deal Revolution under Franklin Delano Roosevelt; and finally Secretary of War again starting in July 1940, at which time he was a prime mover in the conspiracy which forced Japan into war with the United States.

Stimson was a member of the supra-governmental Council on

Foreign Relations and a Communist-fronter. Stimson mentioned his agreement with Roosevelt on war with Japan — made during a conference at Hyde Park on January 9, 1933 — in his autobiography, "On Active Service in Peace and War" (p. 301).

Stimson, who also had been a Harvard Law School student, took Felix Frankfurter along as his assistant attorney when he was appointed as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York City in 1906-09. When Stimson, defeated candidate for Governor of New York State, was appointed Secretary of War by Taft, he in turn appointed Frankfurter to the post of law officer in the Bureau of Insular Affairs in 1911-14. In 1914 Frankfurter became a Professor at Harvard Law and retained that position until 1939. However, during World War I he was recalled by President Wilson's Secretary of War, Newton Baker, to be his assistant. Baker, married to Elizabeth Leopold, later became chairman of the American Council of the cited-Communist Institute of Pacific Relations, was a founder of the Council on World Affairs, a branch of the Foreign Policy Association. Frankfurter moved on to a position as secretary and counsel to the President's Mediation Commission. Later, he became assistant to the Secretary of Labor, and chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, a position of great responsibility and importance in handling details of labor disputes affecting our war program. Stimson's reward for maneuvering Frankfurter into a position of prominence in Washington will be discussed in the later section dealing with Frankfurter's Agents.

"Fortune" magazine for January, 1936, stated that during World War I Frankfurter was an occupant of the "House of Truth" on Nineteenth Street, Washington, where he shared quarters with Robert G. Valentine, who had been Indian Commissioner under Taft; Loring C. Christie, later legal adviser to the Canadian Prime Minister, and Lord Eustace Percy of the British Embassy, later a member of the Baldwin Cabinet. The "House of Truth" is a title which has occult connotations. It was during this period that he made a trip to France and subsequently wrote an elaborate report suggesting methods by which the rapidly rising prestige of Wilson might be used to energize the war effort against Germany in 1917 and 1918. He

also established friendships in England with certain British labor leaders (Harold Laski for one) and with Lord Haldane. From Louis Dembitz Brandeis, his uncle, then a Supreme Court Justice, and from his Harvard Law School days, he had long since acquired "an almost passionate admiration for the processes of English law and the methods by which England was evolving a social program." (See Sources: Univ. J. Encyc.)

Frankfurter began his teaching at Harvard Law with a study of the Interstate Commerce Commission and became an exponent of the theory that administrative agencies should be freed from a limitation upon their actions set up by a long series of court decisions. He struggled against the idea that the Constitution of the United States prevented the union of legislative, judicial and executive powers in an administrative tribunal, and was active in the campaign to create a Federal Trade Commission which Wilson fostered. Accordingly, he trained his students in *lawyer-craft* — not *law* — whereby they might give these tribunals far greater power than they had ever had before. Much of his work at this time — ***to subvert the Constitution and the republican form of government*** — consisted of translated into American terms the formulae which Britain was pounding out for its social revolution.

During the years 1920-28 Frankfurter devoted himself to his work as professor of law, maintaining however his British contacts. His ambition even then was to end his career as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and he set about achieving that aim methodically. He wrote with James M. Landis (later a "braintruster" under Roosevelt) in 1928 "The Business of the Supreme Court"; was "Editor" of "Mr. Justice Holmes" in 1931 and "Mr. Justice Brandeis" in 1932.

Also during this period his political fortunes had taken a new turn upward, for under President Hoover his old friend Henry Stimson had become Secretary of State. Through their personal friendship it became possible for him to know a great deal about the internal workings of the Hoover Administration and to establish an intimate relationship with various government officials which would stand him in good stead in later years. Among these contacts was New York's Governor Roosevelt whom he had known since pre-World War I days.

He wrote (or rather did the research for) "The Labor Injunction" in 1930 with Nathan Greene, a handbook for those who desired to use our legal machinery to evade legal penalties. The book was reviewed in the *New York Times* book section on February 2, 1930: "It was in May, 1895, that the Supreme Court of the United States passed for the first time on the scope and validity of an injunction in a labor controversy. And so was started one of the most hotly contested conflicts in the history of American labor, that has influenced politics as well as labor . . . the chief purpose of the authors is to show the labor injunction in action, the proofs that must underlie it, *the procedures by which it must be applied, the scope of its power, the persons bound by it, the legal restraints upon its action,* the extent of judicial correctives and the procedures by which injunctions are enforced."

The American Civil Liberties Union propagandized this book widely, found it a rich source of revenue. Arthur Garfield Hays, Zionist, an ACLU stalwart for years, now deceased, reviewed the book in the March 1930 issue of "Labor Age." In his concluding paragraph he stated:

"It seems needless to say that a book by these authors is comprehensive, accurate, well written and readable. *Those concerned with agitation for fair play for workers might well base their case upon the facts and law related in this effective work."*

Felix Frankfurter had never held public office conferred by the free franchise of the citizenry. All of his jobs had been appointive. As a political schemer however he has had few equals, until he came a cropper in 1932. An A.P. News dispatch in the *Chicago Tribune* of June 23, 1932, from Boston, Mass., stated:

"Professor Felix Frankfurter, champion of Nicola Sacco and Bartelomeo Vanzetti, radicals, whose death sentences and executions for murder had reverberations throughout the world, today was nominated by Governor Joseph B. Ely for a place on the Massachusetts Supreme Court Bench.

"The nomination required the approval of the executive council which probably will act on it next week.

"Governor Ely said that Professor Frankfurter had the indorsement of such high members of the judiciary as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Louis Brandeis and Benjamin N. Cardozo."

It is perfectly apparent from the three names quoted that the only two Jewish members of the United States Supreme Court and their aged and pliant tool, Holmes, had already picked the next Jewish Supreme Court Justice. The Massachusetts Court appointment was to have served as a springboard for Frankfurter's ambition to sit on the highest court in the land.

Frankfurter had previously written a book "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti," (1927) subtitled "A Critical Analysis for Lawyers and Laymen," published by Little Brown and Co. His analyses were directed toward creating a sentiment among his readers, by hook or crook, adverse to the decisions of the Massachusetts courts in that controversy. On page 43 he admitted that "Sacco-Vanzetti were notorious Reds. They were associates of leading radicals. They had for some time been on the list of suspects of the Department of Justice, and were especially obnoxious because they were draft-dodgers. . . . Deportation, they knew meant not merely expulsion and uprooting from home." Frankfurter, in his anxiety to make a case for Vanzetti, thus proved him a "criminal syndicalist" and placed him, by all rulings of equity, as outside the pale of the laws which he would invoke for his protection. It is an amazing example of the twisted reasoning of agitators of this class. Coming from an aspirant to a position on the bench of the Supreme Court, it might well be termed *obscene.* Frankfurter even employed furtive tactics to help the two Bolshevik murderers during this period, by his use of an alias "W. P. Norwin" on articles written by him in defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. (Noted in Haldeman Julius' full-page blue booklets adsheet.)

Frank A. Goodwin, then head of the motor vehicle department of Massachusetts, delivered a speech on Sacco-Vanzetti and the Red Peril before the Kiwanis Club of Lawrence, Mass., June 30, 1927 which was circulated as a 15-page booklet. He documented the connection of the ACLU to the Socialist and Communist Parties on a united-front basis, with Sacco-Van-

zetti as the pretext, and overthrow of the American form of government as the goal. He said in part:

"Who is responsible for this national and even international agitation and disturbance about these two unknown criminals? Who pressed the button or pulled the strings that unloosed this deluge of petitions and threats? . . . The answer to the question was not difficult to find, after a brief investigation. . . . The leader of the movement to set these two murderers free is Felix Frankfurter, professor at Harvard College who in 1917 was rebuked by Theodore Roosevelt for trying to set free Mooney and Billings, the red murderers who blew up and killed and injured many people in a Preparedness Day parade." (See elsewhere for details of Mooney-Billings case.)

Frankfurter's defense of Sacco-Vanzetti in the "Atlantic Monthly" (March 1927), which became the book quoted earlier, was subjected to a grilling analysis by Dean John H. Wigmore of Northwestern University Law School, one of the leading legal authorities in this country (*Boston Evening Transcript,* April 27, 1927). He said "Now all this palaver seeking to make the reader believe that the judge and the prosecutor thrust the defendant's Reddism into the case, and then illegally and unfairly exploited it — *all this palaver is a consummate misrepresentation*. . . . These facts are so demonstrative of the cruel and libellous falsity of the whole tenor of the plausible pundit's article, that a moment may be spent in verifying them."

Reverting to Frankfurter's nomination to the Massachusetts court, Francis Ralston Welsh on June 24, 1932 issued this broadside:

"Governor Ely has smirched the fair name of Massachusetts in his effort to cater to the self-styled progressives who in reality are socialistic reactionaries. He has nominated [an] associate of radicals who are trying to overthrow our government by force and violence. . . . The *Boston Transcript* of June 20, 1932 states that the influence of William G. Thompson is seen in the Frankfurter appointment. He is a friend of Governor Ely's and campaigned for him. Thompson was counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti. He made the obviously false statement that they were convicted as radicals and the murder issue was not involved. He turned their trial into Communist prop-

aganda and played the Communist game throughout. The radicals raised for him a retaining fee of $25,000 which it is said was later increased to $75,000. Governor Fuller's investigating committee virtually branded Thompson a liar. . . . Justice Brandeis has always been regarded by Communists as a friend, and it was to him that they appealed to help their case in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, obviously thinking that he was prejudiced in their favor."

Robert Grant in his autobiography, "Fourscore" (Houghton Mifflin, 1934, p. 373) reproduced the contents of a letter he had received from Chief Justice of the Supreme Court William H. Taft, dated 10-4-27, in which Justice Taft commented on the "protracted agitation in . . . behalf" of the Sacco-Vanzetti criminals "which developed into a world-wide hysteria" and which "was due to" the "redoubtable efforts of an aggressive attorney." He continued: "It is remarkable how Frankfurter with his article [in the *Atlantic Monthly*] was able to present to so large a body of readers a perverted view of the facts and then through the world-wide conspiracy of communism spread it to many, many countries. Our law schools lent themselves to this vicious propaganda. The utter lack of substance in it all is shown by the event. It was a bubble and was burst by the courage of the Governor [of Mass.] and his advisors."

"The Letters of Sacco and Vanzetti" was written by Marion Frankfurter and Gardner Jackson and published by Vanguard Press in 1930. There is no doubt that this author was another member of the Frankfurter family or that she was Felix's wife, Marion. Gardner Jackson has been an intimate friend of Felix's for decades.

The *Boston Transcript* of June 28, 1932 in an interview with Joseph W. Keith of Brockton, deputy district attorney during the early stages of the case, quoted him as saying: "I then believed and still believe that Frankfurter and men of his type are a menace to the country and to American institutions."

The protests against the confirmation of Frankfurter were so vigorous and widespread that he suddenly found that he was "completely unprepared," and in a letter to Governor Ely on the eve of a hearing necessitated by the presentation of a petition bearing 500,000 names in opposition to his appointment,

he declared that to quit teaching at that juncture "would be desertion." What a ferret this sanctimonious little monster has always been! The Governor's Council voted six to two against the appointment, yet politician Ely softened the blow by announcing that "Mr. Frankfurter will not accept. . . . It may be said that I should not have sent in his name without positive assurance of his acceptance." Not a word about the half million *American* citizens who had protested against an alien's assumption of such a high judicial post!

Later in the same year, the *New York Times* of December 23, 1932 reported that Frankfurter's visit to Roosevelt in Albany had revived rumors that the President-elect might consider him for the future Attorney-General of the United States. Nothing came of this, nor of an attempt by Frankfurter's friends to tout him for the position of Solicitor General.

The *New York Herald Tribune* of September 25, 1933, quoting an A.P. dispatch from Boston, noted that: "Professor Felix Frankfurter, Harvard liberal, and regarded as one of the unofficial advisers of President Roosevelt, sailed for Europe today. . . . Ostensibly Professor Frankfurter will be an exchange professor at Oxford University, but advices from Washington indicate he also is on an unofficial Presidential mission, assisting the Chief Executive in keeping abreast of affairs, *particularly financial affairs, all over the world.*

"Professor Frankfurter declined to be interviewed or to make any comment on the reason for his trip. [Thus enhancing his own importance.] He goes to Oxford . . . under the professorship established in 1929 by the Association of American Rhodes Scholars."

Senator Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota commented in the *Congressional Record,* September 10, 1935 that "Professor 'Karl Marx' Felix Frankfurter lives at the White House and writes every important speech and message delivered by Roosevelt as his close confidant and adviser." In the same vein, Paul Mallon in the *Chicago Daily News,* June 22, 1935 wrote "The spare figure of Professor Felix Frankfurter, liberal lawyer-economist, darted in and out of the White House unnoticed on several occasions, just before President Roosevelt sent his wealth-sharing tax proposals to Congress. This same Harvard

counselor paid several visits earlier to Hyde Park while the President was there. Also unrecorded were simultaneous calls at both places of Professor Ray Moley, the weekly Boswell of the New Deal viewpoint.'' Paul R. Leach, in the *Chicago Daily News,* August 5, 1935, added that ''Professor Frankfurter and Mr. Moley's names never appear on the White House calling lists, as they are personal callers, come and go at will.''

W. M. Kiplinger, writing in *Nation's Business* for August 1935 revealed that: ''Frankfurter, originally drawn into the solar system by Moley, is now a major influence with the President. . . . He has no government position, and he seldom appears in the flesh in Washington. When he visits there, he visits with Justice Brandeis, and then he goes around to visit with the President. He carries to the Presidential flower the pollen of Brandeis social and economic philosophy. . . . Frankfurter would allow business more latitude to make profits, but would take the excess away by taxation. Taxation of Bigness in Business is a Frankfurter idea.''

Frankfurter's ''Agents''

Frankfurter's trademark has been a practice of placing compliant puppets in positions of importance within the government, willing tools who eventually formed the greatest network of agents ever to operate in this country *under one man.* His only ''competitor'' for control of a great number of his agents was the Communist Party's illegal Comintern representative in the United States, although in practical terms Frankfurter's authority was supra-Communist. Certainly the *effect* of Frankfurter's directives on his stooges was identical with those issued by the underground head of the Soviet espionage apparatus in this country. No genuine conflict has ever been discerned between the aims of the world Communist conspirators and those of the abominable Mr. Frankfurter.

The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume 4, page 407, points out that under Hoover's Secretary of State, Henry Stimson, ''It was likewise *again* possible for him to follow out effectively a practice he had had for some years, namely, that of placing his students in positions in government departments, and it was his habit to maintain an elaborate correspondence with these men so that he could make suggestions at various

times to them as opportunity arose. . . . On the event of the New Deal many of the men trained by Frankfurter promptly emerged in leading positions, one of them being his colleague *James Landis,* who drafted the National Securities Act providing for regulation of the stock exchanges . . . there was for a long period a settled antagonism between the men of the Frankfurter school in Washington who clustered around the Securities and Exchange Commission, of which Landis had become chairman, and a group who were at least equally interested in building up the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.'' (Karl Marx in all his works *never* provided for *any* type of reconstruction, even the RFC brand.) Adolph A. Berle Jr. wrote the section quoted above.

''A caustic tongue, a talent for heckling and intensive use of the Socratic method made him a little hard on his less brilliant [i.e., non-Marxist] students. . . . One student has said, 'with Frankfurter one has his finger in the affairs of Washington, Paris and London.' In Washington administration after administration asked him to recommend especially promising students [trained Marxists]. *Thomas Corcoran* for instance was Frankfurter's gift to the Hoover administration's RFC and continued his brilliant work under Roosevelt. . . . Having helped actively in his friend's Roosevelt's campaign for President, Frankfurter as one of his advisers probably had between a third and a fourth of the Presidential ear. . . . A letter from this professor in the Harvard Law School carried as much weight in its own way as a letter from the Morgan office at 23 Wall Street.''

Ex-Congressman Fred A. Britten called Frankfurter's proteges ''scarlet fever boys, a swarm of Felix Frankfurter disciples . . . whose theories have only been partially tried in Russia. . . . The young brain-trusters wanted legislation to reduce crops, cattle, pigs and other farm products. They got it and immediately killed millions of young pigs while entire families were starving in Chicago and other metropolitan centers. Soviet Union itself never dared to do anything so destructive of nature's demands.'' (*Chicago Daily News,* 7-17-34)

Paul Mallon in his ''Washington Notebook,'' reporting in the same paper (2-27-34), says of them:

"They are all lawyers. . . . They burn with youthful zeal to remake the world, and have done very well so far. You never heard of them, because they are shy about publicity and keep in the background, but if you look behind most of the major policies, you will find their finger prints. *They are the real powers behind the throne.*

"The latest spectacular inside job they did was on the stock exchange reform bill. It is called the Fletcher-Rayburn bill, but neither [one] ever saw it before it was handed to them. The smart boys worked on it for weeks in hiding before one of their number submitted copies to Mr. Roosevelt. . . . *You have to read between the lines to get its hidden importance.* It says 'on the one hand' and then 'on the other,' but between the two you find Wall Street is made into a government reservation.

"An even better example of their cleverness is in the securities act. That is the law which requires all corporations to give the Federal Trade Commission a full financial accounting of new financing and threatens . . . jail if they make a mistake. [Those] who were in on that job included: *Ben Cohen,* PWA; Tom Corcoran, RFC; *Max Lowenthal,* Pecora Committee; and Jim Landis, Federal Trade Commission. . . . Others prominent in the group are *Herman Oliphant,* Morgenthau's legal adviser; *Jerome Frank,* AAA; and *Nathan Margold,* solicitor of the Interior Department. It was Oliphant who discovered the legal loop hole on which the gold policy first was based.

"There are a dozen or so others hidden in the NRA, CWA and elsewhere. *They have several common meeting places at the home of friends and at a house where a few of them are living together.*" Mallon is describing *cells!*

The best description of Frankfurter's power in the New Deal era is given in "The New Dealers" (Simon and Schuster, New York, 1934). The 3rd section of the 10th chapter, entitled "Privy Councillors" (page 317 et seq.) states: "By a curious paradox, the long range technique of breaking down the Brandeis antipathy to the New Deal has been applied by another Jew, Professor Felix Frankfurter. . . . Roosevelt has been heard to say that the only man in the world who can give him mental indigestion is Frankfurter [who] aspires to be known

as *the perpetual adviser to all Presidents of all parties at all times and upon all subjects. . . . Felix more than any other one person is the legal master-mind of the New Deal,* altho he is in large part only the *transmitter of the apostolic succession of Louis D. Brandeis.* . . . His intimacy with Roosevelt dates back to the Wilson Administration when Frankfurter's work on the War Labor Policies Board brought him in frequent contact with the Navy. . . . After the nomination, Frankfurter organized the Progressives for Roosevelt movement in New England, which succeeded in keeping a few college professors from voting for Norman Thomas, and he drummed up a lot of support for the appointment of Frances Perkins as Secretary of Labor, which Roosevelt welcomed, as he had decided to appoint her in any case. . . . Frankfurter recommended *Dean G. Acheson,* Brandeis' protege, for high legal office. . . . Subsequently, Lew Douglas, who was an intimate friend of Acheson, proposed him for Under-Secretary of the Treasury. As Frankfurter's endorsement was considered proof of Acheson's liberalism, he got the Treasury job. . . . When Wallace and Tugwell planned their new farm administration, they asked Frankfurter to recommend a Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture. He suggested Jerome N. Frank, a liberal Jewish lawyer of Chicago. . . . Frank was shifted to the post of General Counsel to the AAA. . . . When the TVA was organized and needed a smart lawyer, Frankfurter produced *David Lilienthal,* whom he had been farming out in Wisconsin in training for just such a job. . . . For Secretary Ickes, Frankfurter produced Nathan R. Margold; for Miss Perkins, he produced *Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.*; and Secretary Hull found waiting for him in the State Department another Frankfurter economic protege . . . *Herbert Feis.* . . . Thus there are Frankfurter men established in key posts throughout the Administration. Most of them are young and brilliant heirs to the tradition of Holmes, Brandeis and Cardozo . . . there are now between 75 to 100 men in the Administration who studied under Frankfurter. . . . *Some Departments and emergency organizations won't accept any lawyer who is not on the Frankfurter white list.* The fact that so many liberal lawyers are Jews has succeeded in giving an accidentally Semitic cast of countenance to the legal front of the New Deal. . . . Frankfurter advised the Administration on its main strategy with regard to the Supreme Court. He urged

against allowing any of the revolutionary legislation to come before the Court until Congress had reaffirmed its intent by re-enacting the emergency measures. This strategy would also allow the Grim Reaper to do his stuff on some of the conservative dodos on the bench . . . he is committed by race and residence, as well as by social outlook, to succeed Brandeis."

Fortune Magazine in April 1934 devoted an article to the new young men stocking the New Deal, stated: "The greater number of these youngsters . . . are selections, directly or indirectly of Felix Frankfurter. . . . *They therefore share Mr. Frankfurter's point of view.*" (The *Luce*-iferian logic behind this statement is unmistakable: that Felix's boys *must* be puppets.) "What *is* striking about the Frankfurter group of young men is their loyalty to each other and to their ideas. They live together in groups — the Rousseau house in Georgetown, for example [designated by Congressman Fred Britten as 'the little Red House' — and by others as the 'House of Homos'] — as Frankfurter and Walter Lippman and other young men of the war period lived in the House of Truth near Dupont circle. They work together in teams. . . . They frequent the same dinner tables. And they talk the same language." These men drafted the Russian bank bill and "suggest legislation which they believe ought to be drafted."

Fortune Magazine, again, in its January 1936 issue covered the activities of Frankfurter. From it we learn that Frankfurter's opinion was asked by Roosevelt on such of his friends and former pupils as:

Professor O. M. W. Sprague, who advised the administration on financial matters from the fulness of his experience with the Bank of England;

John Dickenson, Assistant Attorney General;

Assistant Attorney General *Harold Stephens,* a Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals;

Dr. Leo Wolman, who — with Nicholas Kelley (son of the late Florence Kelley — Wischnewetsky, one-time amanuensis for the financial sponsor of Karl Marx, Friederich Engels) — had the deciding vote in the Roosevelt Automobile Mediation Board;

Lloyd Garrison, formerly of the Labor Board (whose later Communist-front activities brought him notoriety);

John G. Winant, Chairman of the Social Security Board (who later committed suicide or was murdered for his role in the American give-away of Berlin to Soviet Russia at the end of World War II). "Mr. Frankfurter has been doing [this] for the past 25 years. . . . Both in his capacity as member of the Federal Reserve Board and in his capacity as Hoover's chairman of the R.F.C. Mr. Eugene Meyer, to take one example, asked for the Harvard brand of legal product." (Meyer was a member of the European firm Lazard Freres.)

In the same number of *Fortune* Frankfurter himself took a fling at writing some weasel words in an article entitled "The Young Men Go To Washington." In it he commented: "Nothing has more vindicated democracy than the unhampered exercise of freedom of discussion, however hostile and misrepresentative, during three years of gigantic effort to meet the greatest economic and social crisis. . . . Rugged individualism . . . was buried by Theodore Roosevelt beyond resurrection even by Harding and Coolidge. . . . Alphabetical agencies will continue."

Arthur Sears Henning, Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* wrote on December 22, 1935 that "for years Brandeis and Holmes made it a practice to take as their secretaries the two Harvard Law School graduates who stood at the head of their class, or for other reasons were recommended by Professor Frankfurter." Henning named such key men planted by Frankfurter as Acheson, Corcoran, Landis, and *Paul Freund* (legal staff Department of Justice), all secretaries to Brandeis; *Alger Hiss,* right hand man of Solicitor General Stanley Reed of the Department of Justice (Hiss had been secretary to Holmes); Ben V. Cohen; Jerome Frank, ousted from the AAA by Chester Davis, then counsel on railroad reorganization for the RFC; Charles E. Wyzanski; *Thomas Elliot,* ex-associate solicitor of Department of Labor, later general counsel for Social Security Board; *Gardiner Jackson,* intimate friend of Felix, also ousted from AAA by Chester Davis, and who had been on the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in Massachusetts in 1926-7; *Lee Pressman,* a solicitor in the AAA who was later named as having been a Soviet espionage agent

during this entire period; and others already named. (EACH FRANKFURTER AGENT'S NAME IS ITALICIZED ON ITS FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS BOOKLET.)

Frederic William Wile, a great journalist writing for the *Washington Star* on September 5, 1934, claimed that "an unofficial estimate has it that no fewer than four-fifths of the young lawyers in key places at Washington at this time, owe their appointments to Dr. Frankfurter's recommendations."

In addressing Congress on January 4, 1935, Roosevelt said: "We have undertaken a new order of things." Expatiating on this text, in the *Chicago American* of November 2, 1935, James T. Williams, Jr. points out that:

"This so-called 'new order of things' was set forth in a book by an English radical who completed it in one month to the day before the administration took office. The name of the radical English professor is Dennis W. Brogan. The foreword was written by . . . Harold J. Laski, who praises Brogan as highly as Brogan praises . . . Frankfurter."

The *Chicago Daily Tribune* of April 25, 1949 quotes Frankfurter, who replied when asked who really runs the U. S.: "The real rulers of a nation are undiscoverable."

"Who are the Elders?"

This is a secret which has not been revealed. The late Walter Rathenau has thrown a little light on the subject. Writing in the WEINER FREIE PRESSE, December 24, 1912, he said:

"THREE HUNDRED MEN, EACH OF WHOM KNOWS ALL THE OTHERS, GOVERN THE FATE OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, AND THEY ELECT THEIR SUCCESSORS FROM THEIR ENTOURAGE."

In the year 1844, on the eve of the Jewish Revolution of 1848, Benjamin Disraeli, whose real name was Israel, and who was a "damped," or baptized Jew, published his novel, CONINGSBY, in which occurs this ominous passage:

"SO YOU SEE, MY DEAR CONINGSBY, THE WORLD IS GOVERNED BY VERY DIFFERENT PERSONAGES

FROM WHAT IS IMAGINED BY THOSE WHO ARE NOT BEHIND THE SCENES."

His hero, Sidonai (a character said to have had its original in a Rothschild) uttered these words. " He had just made it clear that the personages in question were all Jews . . ."

THREE MEN CALLED A GOVERNMENT

Frankfurter Rated Most Powerful

(By WALTER TROHAN)

(Reprinted from front page of CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE)

"Washington, May 28 (1950) — The names of three men who have played important roles in the United States for almost a score of years weave in and out on the curious pattern of British, American and Soviet relations. These men are: Felix Frankfurter, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

"Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former secretary of the treasury.

"Herbert H. Lehman, United States senator and former governor of New York.

Frankfurter Most Powerful

"A person with highest state department connections identified these three figures as the secret government of the United States. Frankfurter was pictured as the most powerful man in the government, reaching into the White House with his proteges.

"Lehman was pictured as a powerful Wall street force. He is a former partner in Lehman Bros., Wall street banking company still controlled by his family. Morgenthau was named by the state department authority as the spokesman of the powerful Zionist groups.

"The names of all three figures were woven into the case of Alger Hiss, convicted perjurer-spy. All have played a role in domestic and foreign policy of their time.

Pro-Soviet to a Degree

"Most observers agree that the three men play important roles even if they do not agree, the three constitute the secret government, as charged by the person with state department connections."

The late Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, head of the ill-fated National Recovery Administration, who later broke with the New Deal, characterized Frankfurter as "the most influential single individual in the United States."

The law professor spotted his students throughout the government. He cultivated government officials, military men, members of congress and other influential people. He was considered the power behind the White House throne under President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Hiss One of Pupils

One of Frankfurter's bright pupils was Alger Hiss. Hiss was placed for a year as secretary to the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court. He was then put in the government, first with the Department of Agriculture, later with the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee and then with the State Department.

Hiss told a congressional committee that Frankfurter put him into the government. Frankfurter was a character witness for Hiss at his first perjury trial. Frankfurter did not appear at the second trial which resulted in a conviction. The first trial ended in a hung jury.

Laski was proven a communist in a London court. Frankfurter was an admirer of Laski and regarded the Britisher as his political mentor.

Adviser at Yalta

Hiss, Frankfurter's protege, was the trusted adviser of Roosevelt at the Yalta conference and was secretary of the United Nations founding conference at San Francisco. At Yalta the Soviet Union won secret concessions under which the Kremlin was able to communize China and set up a strong sphere of influence in eastern Germany and in a chain of eastern European satellites.

Former State Secretary Acheson and Frankfurter are the closest of friends. The two walk together every morning. During his days in the State Department, Hiss frequently joined the pair for a walk. Acheson was identified before a congressional committee as a member of the pro-soviet bloc in the

State Department by A. A. Berle, Jr., former assistant secretary of state.

The American Civil Liberties Union has been branded a communist front. At least 90% of those defended by them are communists.

A committee of the New York State Legislature, back in 1928, reached the following conclusion in regard to the American Civil Liberties Union.

"The American Civil Liberties Union, in the last analysis, is a supporter of all subversive movements; its propaganda is detrimental to the interests of the State. It attempts not only to protect crime but to encourage attacks upon our institutions in every form."

(From House of Representatives Report No. 2290, Jan. 17, 1931)

Felix Frankfurter for 25 years was the most forceful director of the American Civil Liberties Union and was investigated early in his career.

From: "REVOLUTIONARY RADICALISM. Its History, Purpose and Tactics," with an exposition and discussion of the steps being taken and required to curb it. Being the Report of the Joint Legislative Committee Investigating Seditious Activities, filed April 24, 1920, in the Senate of the State of New York. Part 1 — Revolutionary and Subversive Movements abroad and at home, Vol. 11, Albany, 1920.

The following statement was made by Frankfurter, director of the American Civil Liberties Union in 1920) at the request of the Joint Legislative Committee:

"Efforts are undertaken to secure the release of persons in prison for offenses involving solely the expression of opinion in speech or print.

"Expression of opinion, as we define it, includes any language unaccompanied by an overt act — that is, an act which in itself is a violation of the criminal law.

"Language that is part of an overt act or criminal act is part of the act itself and has nothing to do with the issue of

free speech; but the language unaccompanied by such an act, even if the logical consequences of it lead others to the commission of the act, is legitimately within our conception of free speech. For instance, the advocacy of murder, unaccompanied by any act, is within the legitimate scope of free speech.

"There are some of our Committee who dissent from this view which I have expressed here, believing that the line should be drawn at a point this side of the view of extreme free speech advocates. The view I have set forth, however, is I believe, the view of those who believe in free speech without reservations, as do the great majority of our Committee, I would say in behalf of the entire Committee that all of them believe in the right of persons to *advocate* 'the overthrow of the government by force and violence.'"

Mr. E. F. Tompkins wrote an editorial on Frankfurter in the *New York American* on November 7, 1935 under the caption "The 'Happy Hot Dogs'" in which he said: "It is from Frankfurter, who has lived for days in the White House, that the Socialistic ideas that guide this Administration emanate. . . . The Administration today is surrounded by a ring of linked Frankfurters who are known as 'the Happy Hot Dogs.' Their tails wave madly when they hear the word 'Moscow.'"

"Frankfurter was associated at Harvard with Harold Laski, late British Labor party official. Laski has been credited with being spiritual father of the New Deal as well as of British Socialism. Frankfurter and Laski, a visiting professor at Harvard, had a common background in a Boston left wing group, the Ford Hall forum. With them in this venture was *David K. Niles,* now administrative assistant at the White House. Niles owes his government connection to Frankfurter. . . . Frankfurter regarded Laski as his political mentor. . . . Alger Hiss was defended editorially and in the news columns of the *Washington Post.* The president and publisher of the Post is *Philip L. Graham,* son-in-law of the Post's owner, Eugene Meyer. *Graham was formerly law clerk to Frankfurter.*" (*Chicago Tribune,* Walter Trohan, 5-29-50.)

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., the ADA official who made such an ass of himself by hiring a spy to report on Senator McCarthy, had been a New Deal lawyer and a law clerk for both Frankfurter and Benjamin Cardozo.

Charles Poletti, a 1928 Harvard Law boy, was recommended by Frankfurter to New York Governor Herbert Lehman to be his legal aide. Poletti, an ACLU board member, got the job.

Frankfurter's friends have included John Dewey, Thomas Mann, Alexander Woolcott, Albert Einstein, Alfred North Whitehead, and Chaim Weizmann. (*N.Y. Times,* 11-10-57.)

"The inspection of Morgenthau's massive diaries by the Eastland committee turns up Frankfurter's name scores of times. One phone conversation is reported in which Felix claimed 'credit' for the appointment of John G. Winant to the London embassy. . . . In another entry Stimson flatly stated that Felix was the one who invited him to be Secretary of War. In a memo . . . Morgenthau reported that Frankfurter boasted that he helped dictate the appointment of *Lord Lothian* to be British Ambassador to Washington. Again, Stimson intimated that Frankfurter was the intermediary for *Sidney Hillman,* [a communist], who is historically credited with inflicting the Truman presidency on this country." (Westbrook Pegler, *N. Y. Journal-American,* October 12, 1956, p. 19.)

"One of the things that is very noticeable about the group to which Alger Hiss belonged is the number who were formerly connected with the Department of Agriculture. Two-thirds of the Ware cell, also known as the Ware-Abt-Witt group that was described by Whittaker Chambers, were formerly in that Department. When Mr. George N. Peek entered the New Deal Administration . . . he was due for quite a surprise. In his book "Why Quit Our Own?" written in collaboration with Samuel Crowther, and published in 1936, he [wrote that he found] a 'curious collection of socialists and internationalists who were neither Republicans nor Democrats.' . . . He found two classes of reformers . . . the socialists and internationalists. . . . Mr. Peek called the group of advisors headed by Felix Frankfurter, Rexford Tugwell and Jerome Frank, who were in control of the Department of Agriculture, the socialist group. Lee Pressman was one of their particular favorites as was Alger Hiss. . . . Henry Wallace managed to run with both groups . . . they were interested in social revolution and thought that the Roosevelt Administration was the perfect opportunity to begin the transition into a socialist state. They believed that

it was necessary to start with the farmers . . . because in the history of socialism in other countries, the farmers had been the chief obstacle to the socialists. . . . Hiss was evidently a Frankfurter favorite from the beginning of his University days at Harvard because he was one of those invited to attend the extremely exclusive seminars conducted by the professor. . . . *Francis Biddle, Irving S. Olds, George L. Harrison,* Tommy Corcoran, Dean Acheson and Lee Pressman . . . were all among Frankfurter's favorites." Charles E. Wyzanski Jr., a Frankfurter agent, testified for Alger Hiss while he was on trial, as did Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, a Harvard Law graduate who had defended Sacco and Vanzetti in court. (Sources: The Individualist.)

"David K. Niles . . . another non-Harvard Frankfurter henchman . . . was on the WPA pay roll under Hopkins, but it was Frankfurter who brought him into the New Deal back in the first term. . . . Frankfurter brought Dr. *James B. Conant,* president of Harvard and a vociferous pre-war interventionist, into the war effort first as the head of a scientific mission to London for President Roosevelt and later as chairman of the national defense research committee. When the three man Baruch board was appointed to investigate the synthetic rubber program, Frankfurter was credited with putting Dr. Conant on the Board.

"Frankfurter is credited in authoritative quarters with putting *Harry L. Hopkins* in the White House, first as lend-lease administrator and later as chairman of the joint American-British munitions assignment board . . . as a former registered socialist and a fervent Anglophile, he is simpatico to Justice Frankfurter.

"Thru Secretary Stimson, who made the recommendation to President Roosevelt, Frankfurter obtained the appointment of Supreme Court Justice *Owen J. Roberts*, an advocate of 'Union Now' with Great Britain, as chairman of the board which investigated the Pearl Harbor debacle.

"One of Frankfurter's closest friends in Washington is Gardner Jackson, principal economist of the Department of Agriculture, an indefatigable fellow traveler of the Communists and trustee of the Robert Marshall fund of approximately

$750,000, which is dedicated to the 'promotion and advancement of an economic system in the United States based upon the theory of production for use and not for product.'

"Frankfurter's political mentor is Harold J. Laski." (*Chicago Sunday Tribune,* November 1, 1942.)

According to Frank Waldrop, Frankfurter came to know Harold Laski through a former Harvard man by the name of Norman Hapgood who became President of McGill University at Montreal. Laski, a graduate of Oxford, had paid a visit to this country to see what was going on at Harvard. Laski and Felix had a mutual friend, *Viscount Haldane* (*Richard Burdon*), who, in his autobiography revealed that Professor Frankfurter was one of the few men in the United States with whom he maintained regular correspondence. Haldane was a very important intermediary between the Fabians and their financial angels. It was Lord Haldane more than any other person who picked the leaders for the Fabian movement and promoted them to positions of prominence. In fact, he even helped to bring about the marriage between Sidney Webb, later Lord Passfield, the guiding spirit of the Fabian Society, and Beatrice Potter. (See p. 22 of Haldane's ''Autobiography.'') Miss Potter's ancestors had moved in international business circles for several generations, and she inherited a large fortune. Haldane worked closely with D. D. H. Cole, George Bernard Shaw, and other Fabian socialist leaders. (*Ibid.,* pages 135, 311-318.) The coterie of powerful men whom Haldane served included many who were the descendants of financial dynasties with their beginnings in Frankfurt-on-the-Main. He tells of the powerful Sir Ernest Cassel's informal visits to Berlin to see the Kaiser's Chancellor, von Bethmann Holweg. At Cassel's suggestion, Haldane became the director of England's diplomatic relations with Germany preceding World War I. The English Ambassador to Berlin was Sir Edward Goschen of the international banking house of Goschens and Cunliffe, and Lord Cunliffe was Governor of the Bank of England during the war that was to follow. Cassel was assisted by none other than Herr Albert Ballin of Berlin who exercised a Rothschild-like influence upon the Kaiser, and who visited Lord Haldane at the latter's house with other British Cabinet Ministers just a week before World War I broke out. At Lord Rothschild's mansion at Tring Park, a

bedroom was permanently reserved for Lord Haldane's weekend use. (*Ibid.*, p. 174.) At his home at 28 Queen Anne's Gate, many world celebrities were entertained by Lord Haldane. Among them were Walter Rathenau and Albert Einstein.

The foregoing information was all drawn from "The Individualist," Lincoln, Nebraska, almost verbatim, and has been included to give a background to Frankfurter's most important contact in England, Lord Haldane. (See Sources.)

Frank Waldrop also wrote that "Laski and Frankfurter became bosom friends. They swapped ideas and debated issues. . . . And Laski has told other friends of his that 'Felix shows my letters to Roosevelt.' That gives Laski a great deal of pleasure." (*Washington Times Herald,* November 1, 1942.)

When Frankfurter's appointment to the Supreme Court was announced, Laski is said to have let out a shout of joy, exclaiming, "He's the best friend I have in the United States." (*Nebraska State Journal,* January 6, 1939.)

According to the *New York Sunday News,* April 4, 1943, "David K. Niles . . . is directing from behind the White House scenes the fourth term movement. . . . Niles has been the intimate of Frankfurter for 20 years. For more than a decade he has been the trusted confidante of Harry Hopkins."

The *Saturday Evening Post* carried an article entitled, "Will the President Run Again?" written by Stanley High (June 12, 1943) in which it was revealed that Niles, Adolph Berle, Jr., and Elmer H. Davis played the leading roles in the organization of the American Labor Party (an adjunct to the Communist Party) before the 1936 Presidential election. The ALP polled 417,000 votes in New York in 1936. Niles had previously been one of the original "progressives" in the 1924 Lafollette-Wheeler campaign, participated in the Sacco-Vanzetti propaganda agitation, was given a large part of the credit for extracting close to a half-million dollars out of John L. Lewis for the 1936 New Deal campaign fund.

Representative Bradley of Michigan addressed Congress on April 1, 1943, concerning Niles: "He is building his stupendous political machine within the Office of Civilian Defense, the Office of War Information, and other Government bureaus.

. . . Beyond the fourth term he is plotting the imposition upon free America of a system of socialistic controls which would enslave America and crush all freedom and individual initiative. . . . The head of the Office of Civilian Defense is James M. Landis. . . . He is the man who sat as special referee to hear the evidence against Harry Bridges, the Communist coast labor leader, in the first hearing for the deportation of Bridges. James M. Landis is the man who wrote the report whitewashing the Communist Bridges with the weasel-worded finding that Bridges did not hold a card in the Communist Party at the time the deportation proceedings against him were begun." (pp. 2866-8.)

Arthur Krock wrote in the *New York Times,* February 7, 1941, that he had received queries from many sources as to the reason John G. Winant was chosen to be the Ambassador to the Court of St. James. He proceeded to answer these queries: "The answer to the question began to be outlined when these things came to be realized: Mr. Winant, as head of the International Labor Office, worked closely and developed a friendship with Ernest Bevin, the government labor leader in Great Britain [who] is much admired by . . . Laski . . . who keeps in close touch with the President and . . . Frankfurter. So Mr. Winant will supply an official tie to those now unofficially linking a powerful transatlantic group of economic and social reformers." Winant made a speech before the League of Women Voters, reported in the *New York Times* of February 9, 1941, in which he stated "this war is a war of and for social principles. Those principles are not national, *they are international.*" Krock continued, wrote that the appointment of Winant "is said to have been urged upon the President by . . . Frankfurter." Ben Cohen, another Frankfurter protege, accompanied Winant to London as the President's confidential agent. Cohen is credited with drafting the Lend-Lease Bill.

In a speech from the *Congressional Record,* June 8, 1934, there is the following: ". . . this Fabian group has close connections with the Foreign Policy Association in New York City. This FPA was largely sponsored by the late Paul M. Warburg and has received the close attention and support of Bernard M. Baruch and Felix Frankfurter."

Drew Pearson in his syndicated column of February 1, 1950,

named as Frankfurter agents Joe Rauh, *Milton Katz,* and the former Secretary of War *Robert Patterson,* "a hundred per cent Frankfurter employee."

William La Varre, in his article "Moscow's Red Letter Day in American History," (*American Legion Magazine,* August 1951) named *Henry Morgenthau, Jr.* as a Frankfurter "protege."

COMMON SENSE (No. 255) listed *Lauchlin Currie,* Soviet spy, as a Frankfurter protege.

Rosalie Gordon (see Supreme Court section) names *Archibald MacLeish* as another Frankfurter agent.

In Harold Lord Varney's article "Frankfurter: Man Behind the Scenes" (*American Mercury,* May 1957, p. 117) he wrote that "The Washington columnist, Bob Allen, noted Frankfurter's activity on June 10, 1952. Allen wrote:

" 'General Eisenhower has an unexpected ardent supporter in the Supreme Court. He is Justice Frankfurter. . . . In addition to warmly applauding the former NATO commander in private conversations, Frankfurter is also giving him advice. The jurist is doing this through two friends who are close to Eisenhower. They are Governor Dewey and Senator Saltonstall.'

"Later, Frankfurter's influence was reported as responsible for the placement of *Robert Cutler,* a former Frankfurter pupil, on the Eisenhower campaign train as chief speech-writer for the nominee. Cutler was later to become chief foreign policy coordinator for the Eisenhower administration."

"The Australian Minister in Washington announced that Frankfurter had advised him to take a post in the British Cabinet. . . . To many it seemed queer that [he] should be dipping fingers into vital affairs of the Empire. But to those behind-the-scenes in Washington it was no surprise. For today, as the Court winds up its term, second only to the President himself, Frankfurter has more to do with guiding our destinies of war than anyone in Washington. He put his own men in three cabinet posts; is on intimate terms with British Ambassador Lord Halifax and Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong

[one of the most sinister sponsors of Soviet espionage agents in the world]. . . . Almost no major move is made without Frankfurter's finger in it. . . . If an investigation is to be made of Pearl Harbor, Frankfurter recommends his friend Justice ***Owen Roberts*** — who is appointed. If a Federal judge is to be named in Massachusetts, Frankfurter recommends his old pupil Charles Wyzanski, who is appointed . . . about the war, Frankfurter has special, personal incentives. . . . Hitler threw Frankfurter's uncle into a concentration camp. These factors, plus persecution of his race, made Frankfurter a most energetic promoter of intervention . . . his friends suggested . . . that the Constitution created the judiciary as a check on the executive, not a collaborator. . . . Nothing has daunted Frankfurter. . . . The three cabinet members indebted to Frankfurter for their jobs are Attorney General ***Biddle,*** Secretary of War ***Stimson*** and Secretary of the Navy ***Knox.*** Frankfurter put Acheson in as Assistant Secretary of State with an eye to succeeding Hull when he retired. . . . Felix's greatest influence is in the War Department. There, two close and dear friends are the Secretary and Undersecretary, while two students, ***John J. McCloy*** and ***Robert Lovett,*** are assistant secretaries. This great influence probably was why 'the little Justice' went so far as recommending the court-martialing of an Army officer, Colonel Truman Smith, supposed to be writing Lindberghs' speeches. . . . When Stimson became Secretary under Hoover, Frankfurter staffed most of the high-ranking offices in the Department for him. Cabinet officers have walked in on the Secretary of War unannounced and found him with a little pad, taking down notes as Frankfurter talked. . . . Frankfurter also gets on reasonably well with [Harlan] ***Stone,*** whose appointment as Chief Justice he engineered with Roosevelt." (Sources: Pearson.)

Pegler wrote: "The sly, insolent power of Felix Frankfurter in directing the destiny of the United States" has been exposed by Harold L. Ickes in his memoirs. Ickes was angry because Felix elbowed him out of the office of the Secretary of War for his old pal Stimson. "A man who served with Felix in one of the bureaus in Washington in the first World War told me not long ago that Felix once said to him and some associates that he envisioned a situation in which a small group of influential men, by audacity and initiative, could become

the rulers of the United States by ruling the President. . . . His sister Estelle, was on the so-called labor front of the Administration. . . . And the two had a brother, also known at times, it seems, by the variation of 'Frankfort,' who was employed by the Treasury for duties of trust in the spending of public money. Later, Estelle got into the OSS . . . the OSS was absolutely crawling with the dirtiest Communists we had and it will ever be notorious for that." (7-31-48.)

Of interest is the fact that during the House Un-American Activities Committee's investigation of Communist influence in the NLRB, it was revealed that *Estelle Frankfurter* was the *administrative assistant* to *Nathan Witt* (Witkowsky) during the 1938-40 period when Witt was Secretary of the NLRB. Witt was named as a Soviet espionage agent by Whittaker Chambers, had been in the Department of Agriculture cell with the rest of Frankfurter's agents, was a Harvard Law Frankfurter agent himself, knew Max Lowenthal, another of Felix's agents, was in the same espionage ring cell with Lee Pressman, a Frankfurter agent, and John Abt, also in the Department of Agriculture espionage cell. (Abt, also Harvard Law, has *so far* not been openly identified as a Frankfurter stooge. He worked with Harry Hopkins, a Frankfurter plant, in WPA and had been chief counsel of the La Follette Senate Committee on Labor and Education, a Frankfurter-supported committee.) Witt (see section on Ella Winter) had helped produce the Harvey Matusow book, "False Witness," with espionage agent Albert Kahn. Alger Hiss, Frankfurter's protege, was of course in the same cell group. Knowing Felix's life-long interest in the subversion of traditional American principles in labor legislation, we are not surprised to learn that he had placed his own sister in such a key position in the labor legislative field, under an espionage agent and Frankfurter plant. The NLRB was completely under the domination of a Soviet espionage ring. Many names of Soviet agents were revealed. Why did not the HUAC ever ask any of the Communists it queried as to whether Estelle Frankfurter was a Communist? Her intimate association with Witt in a position of administrative responsibility in the NLRB would indicate this was a legitimate question.

Representative Dondero (R.-Mich.) attacked Frankfurter's former pupil and protege, Max Lowenthal, in a speech before

the House, in which he revealed that Lowenthal, mystery man and White House confidante, had admitted before a Congressional committee that his New York law firm was once counsel for the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, cited as a Communist front. Lowenthal also testified that Carol Weiss King, Communist lawyer, was trained in his office. "In the early 1920s, the Russian-American Industrial Corporation was formed in New York City to aid in developing the resources of Russia. The head of this Communist subsidiary was the late Sidney Hillman. . . . The California authorities raided the office of the Corporation in September 1922 and seized their books, records and a list of members of the Friends of Soviet Russia in Los Angeles. Several persons were indicted for violating the California Securities Act. The indictments were later dismissed. Behind the scenes powerful forces went to work. *Professor Felix Frankfurter started a chain of letters to his former students who were members of the bar, asking as a personal favor to him, to look after the interests of the defendants.*" (*N.Y. Journal-American,* David Sentner, 10-10-50.)

"Acheson was Felix's lawyer before the Senate Judiciary Committee when Frankfurter was up for confirmation as Justice of the Supreme Court. Acheson and Frankfurter were sponsors of Alger Hiss and Acheson is now a law partner of Donald Hiss [another Frankfurter agent]. Frankfurter was the only nominee in the history of the Supreme Court who required a mouthpiece. . . . The opposition . . . followed . . . the disclosure of an invisible government of Frankfurter men." Hiss admitted at his trial that he was *first* brought to Washington at the insistence of Frankfurter, and later recommended all the way up the ladder to Yalta by his mentor, while he was plying his trade of treason." (Pegler, 1-12-49.)

Westbrook Pegler (*N. Y. Journal-American,* 10-12-56, p. 19), in his column, berated Felix for having a clandestine political career concurrent with his judicial work and stated that he had inducted *Donald Hiss* into the government web along with his brother.

Felix has had contact with more than one traitor. ***William W. Remington,*** brought to trial for perjury for denying he had been a member of the Communist Party while in the Depart-

ment of Commerce, had been introduced to Harold Laski, the English Communist, by his wife, a Jewess and a Communist. Laski in turn introduced Remington to Frankfurter, who was consulted as to his opinion concerning Remington's future as an economist or lawyer. This all came out in the Remington trial. Remington later was killed in the Federal Penitentiary, Lewiston, Pa. (Pegler, 1-5-51.)

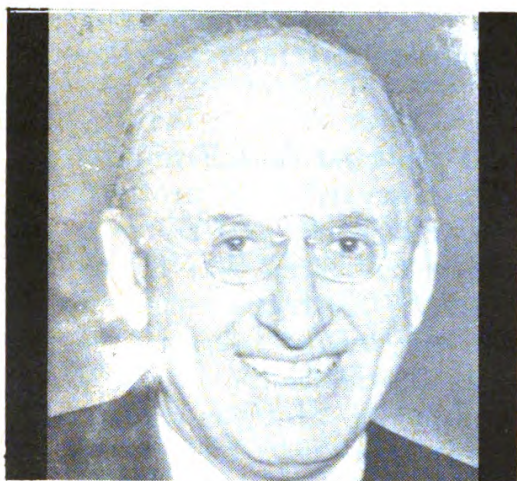
Felix's role in securing recognition for Soviet Russia was attested to by Westbrook Pegler, who quoted J. B. Matthews as stating that "shortly before the election of 1932, Frankfurter informed friends that recognition was in the bag because, in this matter, at least, he had the new Administration in his vest pocket." Pegler reported that Matthews "was present at the party in New York when Frankfurter gave this assurance and admonished eager-beavers not to agitate any more lest they rock the boat." (Pegler, 5-28-53.)

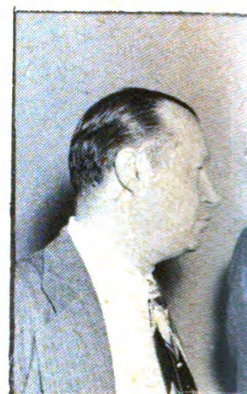
A by-lined story dated May 8, 1953 reported that Frankfurter's woman secretary when he was a Harvard Law professor had been a Communist. "Herbert A. Philbrick, ex-FBI counterspy, named Ella Winter [It will be remembered that Frankfurter's mother's maiden name is Winter], Australia born wife of Donald Ogden Stewart, Hollywood playwright [also a Communist], as one of 23 Communists in Massachusetts. . . . Miss Winter, ex-wife of the late author Lincoln Steffens [also a Communist] spent seven months in Russia in 1944. She wrote 'RED VIRTUE' and after his death published two volumes of the works of Steffens." The importance of this fact cannot be overestimated. When Frankfurter's own personal secretary, privy to all of his correspondence and activities, is as notorious a Communist as Ella Winter has been all of her life, then the immunity from subpoena and investigation enjoyed by Felix becomes a tragic farce.

Actually Philbrick's testimony was pretty late in the game, but the unmasking of Ella Winter as Felix's secretary was *news.* This fact had been either suppressed by or unknown to the various government and state investigating committees which have recorded Ella Winter's Communist activities for many years. This woman has been known as Lenore Sophie Stewart, Ella W. and Ella May Winter. She has been identi-

A FEW OF THE MARXISTS PROM

Benjamin V. Cohen (Jew)
Prominent under New Deal.

Harry Hopkins
"The people are too dumb to understand."

Henry Morgenthau Jr. (Jew)
Gave our money plates to the communists.

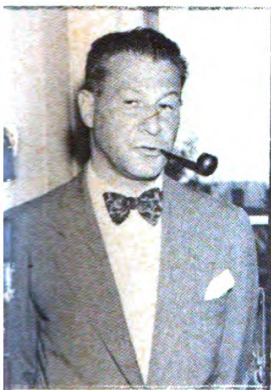
Max Lowenthal (Jew)
Important under New Deal.

Nathan Witt (
Lee Pressmen (.
Proven communi
under F.D.R.'s N

OTED BY FELIX FRANKFURTER

Harry Dexter White (Jew)
Asst. Secretary of Treasury under Morgenthau. Committed suicide when exposed as a Communist.

John Abt (Jew)
Proven communist in key spot under New Deal.

David Niles (Jew)
Advisor to FDR and Truman

Alger Hiss
Advisor to FDR at Yalta.

Witkowsky) Jew
ew) — with pipe
sts prominent
EW DEAL.

fied as the "high priestess of communism on the Pacific Coast" and has been named as a long time Party member and Communist functionary by many, many witnesses. She fled the United States when the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee attempted to subpoena her during its investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Felix had sent a friendly telegram to E. C. Carter of the IPR and had received equally friendly correspondence from the same man. (See hearings on IPR.) Albert Kahn, infamous Communist agent, testified that she was residing in England in 1955 and was connected with the *New Statesman* and *Nation*. There is no doubt that Felix is glad she is there. Ella Winter's Communist and Communist front activities are so voluminous that a recital here would involve filling several pages with her record. She was a long time *Daily Worker* correspondent and writer, attended meetings behind the Iron Curtain, has written for many Communist periodicals, was intimately connected, with her first Communist husband, Lincoln Steffens, with Frankfurter's favorite enterprises in the 20's, the defense of the Scottsboro Boys and of Tom Mooney. She has taught in Communist schools, has interviewed Tito personally for the Communist press, in a word, has been so openly a Communist that Frankfurter *cannot possibly claim he did not know this while she was his personal secretary.* (Sources: Thompson.)

Lee Pressman, who was chief counsel for the C.I.O. and a Communist, a Frankfurter protege, and friend of Alger Hiss, also was named by the latter during his perjury trial as a law partner of another Frankfurter boy, Jerome Frank. (Pegler, 6-28-49.)

Frankfurter Behind Kennedy

Felix Frankfurter was a key behind-the-scenes strategist in the election of Jack Kennedy to the Presidency. His law clerk, *Richard N. Goodwin* (president, *Harvard Law Review*) moved directly from his duties with Frankfurter into the Jack Kennedy campaign staff as assistant to Ted Sorenson, closest "egghead" strategist to Kennedy. (*N.Y. Times*, 7-4-60, p. 18.) Today Goodwin is a special assistant in the White House (duties not specified).

Abram Chayes, law clerk to Frankfurter in 1951-52, now oc-

cupies the vitally important post of legal adviser to the State Department. He was in Kennedy's brain trust group during the 1960 campaign.

David Dean Rusk, Rhodes Scholar, took over Alger Hiss' job in the State Department upon Dean Acheson's recommendation; became head of the Rockefeller Foundation (1952) upon Robert A. Lovett's recommendation; and is now the Secretary of State upon Lovett's recommendation. (*Time,* 12-26-60.)

Robert S. McNamara (Harvard) became Secretary of Defense under Kennedy upon Lovett's recommendation.

George W. Ball, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, works closely with Abram Chayes. He testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Nomination hearing, 1-24-61) that he had been recruited into government service by Frankfurter protege Prof. Herman Oliphant (1933-34), General Counsel of the Farm Credit Administration under Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

In addition to these appointments, we find a number of other Frankfurter agents in the Kennedy administration: John J. McCloy, Disarmament Administrator; James Landis, special White House consultant, who has been the Kennedy family lawyer for decades; Robert A. Lovett, White House consultant; Adolph Berle, Jr., White House consultant on Latin-American Affairs (a Brandeis law firm employee); Paul A. Freund, White House consultant on "Civil Rights"; Dean Acheson, Chairman, U. S. Advisory Group on NATO; and others among the nearly 50 Harvard men in top posts under Kennedy.

Otto Frankfurter an Ex-Con

Frankfurter's brother Otto, who worked for the Treasury Department, was appointed to an $8,000-a-year job as business adviser with the Paris office of the Economic Cooperation Administration in October 1948. To the chagrin of Felix the fact that Otto N. Frankfurter is an ex-convict became known to the world. Three congressional committees started digging into the case, the House Civil Service Committee, the Joint Senate-House Watch-Dog Committee, and the Senate Committee on Executive Expenditures. Their reason for doing so was due to Paul Hoffman's refusal to oust Otto from his job in ECA

for a mistake made "35 years ago." The point at issue however was Otto's falsification of his personal history form on file with the Civil Service Commission and of the Form 57 required of all Federal employees before employment by the government.

Otto, according to an FBI report sent to ECA, had served time for fraud in the West Virginia State Penitentiary in 1905 (one year sentence) and in the Iowa State Penitentiary in 1909 on a confidence game charge (six years). Otto's previous employers according to an ECA release of October 6, 1948 had been the Treasury Department, where he was employed as a procurement expert in the chemical field from July 31, 1941 until his resignation October 8, 1942, (Pegler claimed he may have used the alias Frankfort. He did not use his real name when he served his prison sentences) and the Heyden Chemical Corporation of New York.

The sickening reality behind this story is the obvious influence at work to protect dear Otto, who certainly does not *have* to work for the government, by Frankfurter himself, who is one of the greatest "con-men" of all history, a Jew who has perpetrated one of the worst frauds ever committed — the transformation of the Supreme Court into a tool of hidden world conquerors.

Frankfurter's Communist Record

Felix's first great excursion into the field of subversive activities took place in 1917, when as secretary and counsel of President Wilson's Mediation Commission he agitated for the release of Tom Mooney, who, with W. K. Billings, had been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in San Quentin (California) Penitentiary for bombing the San Francisco Preparedness Day Parade, July 22, 1916, killing ten and injuring fifty persons.

Frankfurter's conceit caused him to invite a controversial correspondence with ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt's letter with Felix's reply was read into the *Congressional Record* of May 12, 1930 by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. Roosevelt's letter, dated December 19, 1917, contained the following statements: ". . . you have taken, and are taking, on behalf of the administration, an attitude which seems to me

to be fundamentally that of Trotsky and the other Bolsheviki leaders in Russia; an attitude which may be fraught with mischief to this country . . . at this moment it is the IWW, the socialists, the anarchists, the foolish creatures who always protest against the suppression of crime, the pacifists and the like, under the lead of the LaFollettes and Bergers and Hillquits, the Fremont Olders and Amos Pinchots and Rudolph Spreckles, who are the really grave danger. These are the Bolsheviki of America. . . . I have just received your report on the Bisbee deportation. . . . Your report is as thoroughly misleading a document as could be written on the subject. No official, writing in behalf of the President, is to be excused for failure to know and clearly set forth that the IWW is a criminal organization. . . . Here again, you are engaged in excusing men precisely like the Bolsheviki in Russia, who are murderers and the encouragers of murder, who are traitors to their allies, to democracy, and to civilization, as well as to the United States, and whose acts are nevertheless apologized for on grounds, my dear Mr. Frankfurter, substantially like those which you allege.''

In Felix's reply he prated of ''social justice'' and the need for a ''new set of ideas as to industrial relationships'' (referring to the Bisbee, Arizona, copper mines riots) when IWW goons were forcibly ''deported'' out of Bisbee to New Mexico by the local sheriff).

Persistently and periodically through the years Frankfurter returned to the Mooney case. As late as April 1, 1933 in the *New York Times* it was announced that in San Francisco ''John Finerty of Washington and Felix Frankfurter are included among the legal minds being organized as an advisory council for Thomas J. Mooney by the defense committee . . . the committee announced that President Roosevelt has been requested to use his influence in support of the trial. Those addressing a letter to the President in Mooney's behalf, the committee said, included H. G. Wells, Maxim Gorky (Member of the Presidium of the 3rd International), Henry Barbusse, Romaine Rolland, Heinrich Mann, Valle-Inclan, Paul Langevin and Gunnar Fant (mayor of Stockholm, Sweden).'' All of those named were Communists or pro-Communists.

Frankfurter had been a member of the NAACP's legal com-

mittee until 1939. This was brought out by the *New Bedford Standard-Times* in late 1958 (Although a matter of record for several decades, it had been forgotten by the public). The *Times'* interest in this connection lay in the fact that Frankfurter had been a major participant as a Supreme Court Justice in the desegregation cases brought before the court by the NAACP and its lawyers. Obviously Felix should have disqualified himself from the decisions made by the court because of his prior and intimate association with the NAACP. Frankfurter claimed he had never received money for his services to the NAACP. We suggest that he is a liar, and that an audit of the NAACP's books for those years that Frankfurter worked for the organization would prove he is a liar. Felix also stated he was used as an adviser principally on matters of policy rather than to conduct or shape litigation. This is weaselwording and another lie. Frankfurter's association allegedly started in 1929, but probably was earlier (on a sub rosa basis). Mary White Ovington, an NAACP founder, in her book "The Walls Came Tumbling Down" (Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1947) stated on page 271 that the NAACP's legal committee had included Clarence Darrow, Louis Marshall, Francis Biddle (a Frankfurter protege), Frank Murphy, Morris L. Ernst, and Felix Frankfurter.

According to *Current Biography* 1941 Felix was one of the original stockholders of the *New Republic* and one of the founders of the American Civil Liberties Union. The Red-tinged *New Republic's* reputation is too well-known to belabor here; similarly that of the ACLU. However, Felix's association with the ACLU has been of the most intimate nature for *forty* years starting with the IWW Whitewashing Report it issued in 1917 which he helped write. He had argued or given advice on the famous Scope case, involving the right to teach evolution in the public schools in Dayton, Tennessee; the Passaic silk workers textile strike case of 1926; and the case of the suppression of the *American Mercury* in Boston which ended in H. L. Mencken's arrest. During the Passaic strike, which attracted such pickets as J. B. Matthews, Ben Mandel (currently on the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee staff), and Mrs. Whittaker Chambers, Felix Frankfurter exhorted the strikers at a mass meeting to remain on strike until such time as they gained their demands. He also appeared before Vice Chancellor Bentley

at Jersey City as a representative of the United Front Committee to fight an injunction granted against the committee by a Court of Chancery.

Felix has appeared as a member of the national committee of the ACLU in its March 1920 list of officers, with Harry F. Ward, ACLU chairman and Communist clergyman, Louis F. Budenz, publicity director, William Z. Foster, head of the Communist Party U.S.A., Harold J. Laski, Frankfurter's Communist mentor, and Communist Rabbi Judah Magnes. The 1926 list shows him with Clarence Darrow, communists Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, William Z. Foster, and other subversives. The 1932 list names him with John Dewey, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Robert A. Taft's mentor, and David K. Niles, Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee secretary — Frankfurter's branch. He was listed by the ACLU through 1938 on its national committee. (See Elizabeth Dilling's "Red Network," 1934) for further details.

"Reds in America," (Beckwith Press, N.Y., 1924) stated that (p. 216):

"A certain group of lawyers . . . seems always to be seeking ways to embarrass the Government and interfere with its functioning when it attacks radicalism in any of its forms. These lawyers do not seem to care as to the merits of their case, as was shown when they brought charges of illegal practice against the Department of Justice, [Re the "Palmer Raids" against Reds 1920] charges which were quickly shown to be utterly without foundation . . . this self-appointed committee of [12] lawyers, which signed the charges against the Department of Justice, included Felix Frankfurter, Ernst Freund and Frank P. Walsh, who were identified with the ACLU. . . . Frank Walsh is the lawyer who, on his return from Moscow, was reported in Communist circles to have been retained for a fee of $50,000 to defend the Bridgman conspirators." (Communists, acting under the 3rd International, who were raided by State and Federal agents at the hamlet of Bridgman, Mich., Aug. 22, 1922. Wm. Z. Foster was one of the men seized.)

Felix was a director of the International Committee for Political Prisoners. The Socialist Party's official organ, the

New Leader of May 21, 1917 mentioned an appeal made by this group signed by Frankfurter, Clarence Darrow, and other ACLU luminaries. This organization's general committee included Negro Communist W. E. B. DuBois, Carol Tresca (later murdered as a Trotskyite), and Norman Thomas.

Many of this same group interlocked with the Sacco-Vanzetti National Advisory Committee, which numbered Frankfurter among its members. Felix was also a member of the Sacco-Vanzetti New Trial League.

Frankfurter's associates on the National Committee of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America included Communist Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Julian W. Mack, Zionist leader, Paul H. Douglas, now a U. S. Senator, Robert M. Hutchins, and John Dewey.

The Survey Associates was a Socialist-Communist group. It held its 20th meeting on Feb. 1, 1933 in the radical New School for Social Research. The speaker of the evening was Felix Frankfurter. He berated the "dead past" in an impassioned speech recorded in the *New York Herald Tribune* of Feb. 2, 1933. Survey Associates' list of directors included Felix Frankfurter (1935).

To the above listed fronts can be added the following listed in a Bulletin issued in November 1926 by the Industrial Defense Association:

Frankfurter was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Socialist Worker's Educational Bureau of America; counsel for the Mooney whitewashing commission; member of the National Popular Government League group interested in protecting the anarchist-communists; member of the American Association for Labor Legislation, 1925; member of the national Committee of the Foregn Policy Association and an organizer of the organization; an endorser of the American Committee for Relief of Russian Children; an associate of the Labor Education Bureau; a speaker for the Free Speech League. (*Boston Post,* 2-11-26.) All of these organizations participated in subversive activities in one degree or another.

The Communist Party (then called the Workers Party of America) on March 30, 1923 sent a letter signed by its Assist-

and Executive Secretary, Wm. W. Weinstone, to a district organizer, in which was mentioned the fact that Roger Baldwin of the ACLU, when queried as to the advisability of the Party's taking up the fight to secure their "right" to open assembly, advised a delaying tactic to be handled by a lawyer named Stambaugh, recommended by Felix Frankfurter. The Party decided to accept Felix's recommendation as passed on by Baldwin.

Frankfurter elected Walter Pollak, Communist International Labor Defense attorney, to Phi Beta Kappa membership for his "brilliant work" in connection with the Communists' Scottsboro case; was a fellow vice president with Eleanor Roosevelt of the National Consumers League in 1936 and for a number of years past (a cited Communist-front); was on the advisory committee of the pro-Communist New School for Social Research, 1931; member of the Committee for Immigrants in America; of the Zionist Organization of America; an endorser of the Norman Hapgood, ACLU published book, "Professional Patriots," an attack on anti-Communists which ran serially in the *Daily Worker* (June 1927) as Communist propaganda; was asked by the Communists to go to Germany to defend the Communists charged with the burning of the German Reichstag; was cited on the 1933 "honor role" of the radical *Nation* "for his share in writing the Securities Act, but more especially for his help in drawing into the government services men of broad social vision and disinterested enthusiasm." (*Nation*, 1-3-34); was a trustee of the "University in Exile" of the New School previously mentioned (*New York Tribune* 2-19-35). He was a sponsor of the ACLU's Griffin Bill Committee, formed Jan. 26, 1932 to back a proposal for the admission of aliens without their taking an oath to bear arms in defense of the United States; and a member, with Henry Wallace (Dec. 1928) of the Communist National Save Our Schools Committee.

Frankfurter contributed a tribute to Brandeis in the November 1941 issue of the Communist Rabbi Stephen S. Wise-edited magazine *Opinion* along with Thomas E. Dewey, Sidney Hillman, Herbert and Irving Lehman, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Eleanor Roosevelt, Robert F. Wagner, Henry Wallace, and Chaim Weizmann.

In 1918 the League of Free Nations Association was formed.

It later, 1921, became the Foreign Policy Association. Stephen Duggan, Edward Filene, the Boston millionaire who was given access to Stalin's personal airplane while visiting Russia, Jacob Schiff, and Felix Frankfurter were organizers of this early internationalist organization.

The European Student Relief (1920-24) became the International Student Service. In 1941 it held an Institute meeting at New Brunswick. Archibald MacLeish, Eleanor Roosevelt, Felix Frankfurter, and others of similar ilk were speakers at that meeting against "sentimental nationalism."

By means of the National Home Library Foundation of Washington, D.C., "with the use of Government loans, rental fees paid by the Federal Government, and of tax exemptions, huge profits were diverted from public philanthropy to the enrichment of private interest and/or individuals." The RFC (with which Frankfurter held great influence through his agents therein) financed the foundation in the early thirties. Through a series of intricate manipulations hundreds of thousands of dollars was diverted into private individuals' pockets. Felix Frankfurter was a trustee of this foundation and therefore privy to all information concerning the diversion of funds.

The League for Industrial Democracy, a rat's nest of Socialists, hidden Communists, Trotskyites, and other scummunists, held a meeting honoring John Dewey, the progressive education propagandist, in 1950. The people present at that meeting were John Dewey, David Dubinsky, Felix Frankfurter, Walter Reuther, and others as infamous. (Sources: Tax Ex.F.)

Appendix IX of the Dies Committee (p. 1611) lists Frankfurter as a sponsor of the Communist front, the Medical Bureau and Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Feb. 2, 1939, along with Lillian D. Wald, Bishop G. B. Oxnam, and named Communists Albert Einstein, Clifford Odets, Vito Marcantonio, Rockwell Kent, Paul Robeson, and Donald Ogden Stewart, second husband of Felix's private secretary, Ella Winter.

Harold Laski was lauded by his friend Felix at a Laski Memorial meeting held in the New School for Social Research in New York City on May 16, 1950 (*N. Y. Journal-American*, 5-17-50, p. 10). Frankfurter said that "Laski has probably in-

fluenced political thought and political action in both the East and West more than any other individual. He has taught many leaders in government today — Nehru and the leaders of the Indonesian Republic."

Frankfurter, Herbert Lehman, Eleanor Roosevelt, Bishop Bernard Shiel, Bishop Oxnam and other vicious Communist-fronters and Israeli propagandists formed another Jewish-Gentile organization dedicated to the destruction of Christianity, the America-Israel Society. (*N. Y. Times,* 1-25-54)

Frankfurter the Zionist

The *Zionist Bulletin,* issued by the World Zionist Organization (September 2, 1919) tells of a dinner held in honor of Justice Brandeis. Chaim Weizmann was present and Frankfurter proposed a toast at that dinner for the "good of Zion." Felix has never diverted himself from the task of working for the "good of Zion" from that day to this. He has not let his being an American in name, a Justice of the Supreme Court, a supposedly honorable man, ever deter him from his purpose — aiding world Jewry to achieve eventual world domination.

Frank E. Manuel in his book "The Realities of American-Palestine Relations" published by the Public Affairs Press, states that Frankfurter led the American Jewish delegation to the Peace Conference following World War I, and that he drafted the section of the proposals which related to the establishment of the International Labor Office (p. 252). He was actually the legal adviser to the Zionist delegates at the Versailles meeting and indeed went so far as to carry on a correspondence with Emir Feisal in an attempt to bring about peaceful relations between the Jews and Arabs in Palestine. In 1921 he was associated with the Brandeis-Mack leadership in the Zionist Organization of America. He visited Palestine three times between 1919-1934, and he wrote numerous articles on conditions in that country. A lectureship was established in his honor at the Hebrew University. In 1937 the Zionist General Consul selected him as an alternate member of the consultative political council of the Zionist Executive. In 1938 he became a member of the board of directors of the American Friends of the Hebrew University. In 1940 he received the national service award of the Jewish Lodge fraternity, Phi

Epsilon Pi, for outstanding contributions to Jewish life the previous year. (Jewish Encyclopedia, p. 410.) For other details see *American Mercury,* 1-59.

Frankfurter, Corrupter of the Supreme Court

Frankfurter was confirmed to the Supreme Court of the United States on January 17, 1939 *without a dissenting vote.* This was one of the most disgraceful capitulations to Jewry ever made in this country. Not a member of the Senate was ever in doubt of the monstrous and evil background of Frankfurter. He was the first aspirant to the Supreme Court who ever appeared for questioning with a mouthpiece, Dean Acheson, Brandeis' former law clerk. And then, according to the *U. S. News* he established himself as the Supreme Court's most dominant member in the session ending in June 1941.

When Frankfurter was proposed as a member of the Supreme Court there was strong opposition and much doubt of his confirmation until Bernard Baruch appeared at the hearing and when questioned said: "Oh, I don't think Frankfurter is a Communist." That statement by Baruch was all that was necessary to wipe out all opposition.

Theodore Roosevelt wrote Senator Henry Cabot Lodge back in 1917 that "I agree with your criticism of the ridiculous creature whom Wilson put into office. . . . Felix Frankfurter is an absurd misfit." Forty years later Felix has accomplished nothing which would change this description of his *personal* capabilities. But his *criminal* abilities, that is another matter. Where could there be a more perfect spot than the Supreme Court of the great United States for a natural-born criminal and conspirator, a crafty Zionist whose own brother served years in prison for fraud and the confidence game racket, to ply his trade of treason and criminality?

Taking *only* those cases involving subversive activities which reached the Supreme Court during the period from 1943 to 1958 we find that Felix Frankfurter voted *in accordance* with the position advocated by the Communist Party, U.S.A. in all of the following cases:

1946: U.S. v. Lovett

1949: Christoffel v. U.S.

1950: Dennis vs. U.S.
Morford v. U.S.
U.S. v. Bryan
U.S. v. Fleischman
American Communications Association v. Douds
Blau v. U.S.

1951: Blau v. U.S.
Rogers v. U.S.
Gerende v. Election Board
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee v. McGrath
NLRB v. Highland Park Mfg. Co.
Garner v. Board of Public Works of Los Angeles

1952: Adler v. Board of Education
Stack v. Boyle
Carlson v. Landon
L'Hommedieu v. Board of Regents
Sacher v. U.S.
U.S. v. Spector
Wieman v. Updegraff

1953: NLRB v. Dant
Orloff v. Willoughby
Heikkila v. Barber
In re Isserman
Bridges v. U.S.
Bridges v. U.S.
Rosenberg v. U.S.

1954: Sacher v. Association of the Bar of the City of New York
Barsky v. Board of Regents

1955: Quinn v. U.S.
Emspak v. U.S.
Bart v. U.S.
Peters v. Hobby

1956: Pennsylvania v. Nelson
Slochower v. Board of Education
U.S. v. Zucca
Communist Party, USA v. Subversive Activities Control Board (wrote opinion)
Jay v. Boyd
Cole v. Young

Leedom v. International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen v. NLRB

1957: Gold v. U.S.
U.S.A. v. Beorge Witkovich (wrote opinion)
Schware v. Board of Bar Examiners of the State of New Mexico
Rowaldt v. Perfetto (wrote opinion)
Jencks v. U.S.
Joseph Curico v. U.S.
Schneiderman v. U.S.
Watkins v. U.S.
Sweezy v. New Hampshire
Service v. Dulles

1958: Heikkinen v. U.S.
Yates v. U.S.
Sacher v. U.S. (Sources: *Congressional Record.*)

Westbrook Pegler in the *N. Y. Journal-American,* 6-22-56, made several caustic comments regarding Frankfurter's opinion on a union racket cafeteria case wherein he decided that it was permissible for union goons to placard an employer's premises with signs calling him a Nazi or a Fascist. (Felix made no mention of his opinion of anyone's calling someone else a Communist.)

''One of [Frankfurter's] loudest critics, Walton Hamilton, complained in 1947: 'The Court has no business allowing him to select, from all the issues the case holds, the question upon which it must turn.'

''Moreover, Frankfurter has been a balance wheel, often casting the deciding vote in the Court's recurrent divisions. [He inherited from Brandeis his] insistence on confining the grounds of decision in any case to the minimum needed to settle it, avoiding constitutional decisions whenever possible. . . . Signs of his influence appear, for example, in the school segregation cases . . . the length of deliberation by the court, the repeated orders for argument of the cases. This calculated delay bore the Frankfurter trademark. . . . His particular interest has been the 4th Amendment's prohibition against

'unreasonable search and seizure.'" (*N. Y. Times* Magazine Section, 11-10-57.)

When Warren came into power in the Supreme Court he "lost little time in demonstrating that he was embarked on a lone wolf career. Disregarding Republican advisers, he promptly *made a confidant of Felix Frankfurter,* the shrewdest and most Machiavellian Democrat on the bench. Frankfurter, who was an original incorporator of the ACLU in 1921, had long been searching for a way to scuttle the whole body of security and anti-communist legislation which successive Congresses had placed upon the national statute books. He recognized that in Warren's gnawing ambition he had found his chance. Warren, himself, later told how Frankfurter made him feel at home on the Supreme Court bench, took him in hand socially and *helped him to secure qualified assistants.*" (*American Mercury,* 1-59.)

David Lawrence, among other writers, has pointed up the hidden power and influence of the law clerks assisting the Supreme Court justices. In view of Frankfurter's known proclivity for picking officials and their assistants to act as his agents, there is no reason to doubt that he has probably had a direct hand in the selection of a number of the clerks now serving the court. The suggestion has been made publicly that an investigation of the background and activities of these clerks, particularly as relating to their participation in the cases on subversion, would be most fruitful.

In the notorious Rosenberg Treason case, the *N. Y. Daily News*, 6-23-53, reported that Frankfurter voted with the dissenters, Douglas and Black, in the Supreme Court decision setting aside the stay of execution of the Rosenbergs. Frankfurter, in a one paragraph statement, said that he thought the Court should have taken more time to consider the legal issue raised by the defense's attorney: "I am clear that the claim had substance and that the opportunity for adequate exercise of judicial judgment was wanting." Frankfurter also hurriedly dispatched a letter giving his personal feelings on the Rosenberg case to a correspondent who promptly had it printed in the Communist *Daily Peoples World* of 6-26-53 (accompanied by Felix's picture), thus giving the Communist world a clear indication that Felix was still sympathetic.

The *Herald Tribune* of New York, 10-7-58, reported Frankfurter's remarks when he had the unspeakable effrontery to refer to the defiance of the doctrine of school segregation by segregationist officials as ''profoundly subversive.'' He made this comment in his concurring opinion in support of the Court's rejection of a stay in the integration order at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. Felix didn't like the ''obstruction measures'' utilized by Governor Faubus. He also had the brazen impudence to state that ''our kind of country cannot endure if the controlling authority of the law as derived from the Constitution is not to be the tribunal specially charged with the duty of ascertaining what is 'the supreme law of the land.' ''

Since Frankfurter entered the Court he has had nearly forty law clerks under him. One, Alexander M. Bickel, Research Associate in Law at Harvard, served him in 1952, and published a paper entitled ''The Original Understanding and the Segregation Decision,'' (*Harvard Law Review,* November 1955) which, as an example of Talmudic hair-splitting, is unsurpassed in recent times. This article, and statements concerning it by ex-Justice James F. Byrnes and Mr. Bickel (in rebuttal) in the *U. S. News and World Report,* 5-18-56 and 6-15-56, are recommended to the reader. Bickel, now at Yale Law, also attacked the Eastland anti-Communist Passport Bill in 1959.

Rosalie Gordon in her book, ''Nine Men Against America,'' (Devin-Adair, N. Y., 1958) provides some additional information concerning Frankfurter's activities, although she carefully avoids all references to his major subversive activities. She estimates that at least *300* of Frankfurter's agents have been placed in strategic positions in Washington bureaus through the intervention of their professor.

She traces his career from his first civil service job in 1901 with the New York City Tenement House Commission, through his period of ''trust busting'' under Henry L. Stimson after the Dean of Harvard Law had recommended him to Stimson, his professorship at Harvard Law starting in 1914 after his uncle, Louis Brandeis, had him appointed to that position, to his period of real power as a Supreme Court Justice when he restored Dean Acheson to the good graces of the administration, ''after Acheson had left the New Deal in its early days in a

disagreement over monetary policy. It was Frankfurter, according to former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who had Acheson named Assistant Secretary of State.''

Miss Gordon points out that Frankfurter, ''despite a total lack of judicial experience, or even any experience in the practice of law'' is a man who ''when he talks . . . brooks no interference.'' She noted also that prior to some feuding that developed among the justices, Frankfurter had Frank Murphy's vote in every case but one. She wrote:

''In 1942 . . . Frankfurter struck a major blow for the Constitution wreckers. He did it by twisting . . . one little phrase in the Constitution which gives the federal government power over 'interstate commerce.' . . . trade which *crossed state lines* . . . came within the regulatory power of the federal government, and it had been held so by innumerable Supreme Courts. But this did not suit Justice Frankfurter and his revolutionary cohorts on the court. He cooked-up a brand-new decision (A. B. Kirschbaum v. Walling) — with no precedent in law or fact — by which the federal government might intrude into purely state functions.'' Frankfurter held that if *one tenant* in a building was engaged in interstate commerce then the *whole building* was so engaged, and *even* the elevator man and washer woman in that building were subject to federal power.

Nation magazine, a pro-Communist weekly, in its July 1956, issue boxscored the ''Warren Court'' on its communist philosophy. Frankfurter, Black, Douglas, and Warren topped the score.

When the Court turned to ''sociological jurisprudence'' to back up its School Segregation Decision in 1954, ''objective observers believe it was Felix Frankfurter who supplied the 'studies' and cajoled the more reluctant members of the Court into going along with the decision. One of the ''authorities'' to which ''the Chief Justice and his colleagues turned to justify their unlawful decision'' was a ''so-called 'social science expert,' named K. B. Clark, employed by the NAACP — *the principal plantiff that brought the cases before the Court!''* Most of the authorities cited were Communists such as the

vicious W. E. B. DuBois (72 Communist fronts), the worst enemy of the Negro race in America, and Communist-fronters who had established themselves as "experts" on psycho-sociological "hearsay trivia."

Justice Jackson, who headed the Nuremberg Trial atrocity, issued a public blast against Justice Black, *"with the concurrence of Justice Frankfurter."* The "inveterate meddler," Frankfurter, had written a letter, so reported Robert S. Allen, to Jackson in which he made the lying statement that Black had gone to Truman and stated he would not serve under Jackson if Truman elevated him to the Chief Justiceship. "Frankfurter was so busy with his string-pulling that he seldom had time to attend to the Court's routine business."

Justice *William J. Brennan, Jr.,* of New Jersey, who has voted for the Communist-approved decisions almost without exception, was taught by Felix at Harvard Law. Another Frankfurter agent!

Six of the eighteen law clerks serving the justices in 1957 came from Harvard Law and three from Yale! These clerks are *not* subject to the regular government security or loyalty checks!

Frankfurter's tenderness for criminals, particularly those who have committed sex crimes, was exemplifed by his decision in the Mallory v. U S. case, in which he referred to Mallory, a confessed rapist, as a "19 year old lad." This was the case which was decided on the point that police did not have a right to question a suspect before arraignment. As Jenner remarked, "a suspect cannot be questioned *before* his arrest unless he agrees, and *if he is arrested* he cannot be questioned *afterwards."* By this ruling Felix and his partners in this criminal-aiding decision *gave greater service to the Jewish Syndicate* than could have been gained by the criminals had they paid a ten billion dollar bribe to all of the police chiefs in the U. S.

The most recent shattering blow struck for the benefit of the Jewish cabal (and its Gentile associates) which has accelerated its world-wide program of amoral, unmoral and immoral corruption of the human race down to the lowest moral level known to man, namely, the *naturally* pornographic, obscene, and sex-

ually degenerate nature of the Jew, was the unanimous decision of the Court (June 29, 1959) that a license to exhibit a motion picture could not be denied "because its subject matter is adultery presented as being right and desirable for certain people under certain circumstances." This referred to the Lady Chatterly's Lover film decision, which when rendered, opened the flood gates for future distribution of filthy motion pictures. The unexpurgated version of the book on which the film was based is now being sold to any teen-ager or adult who is willing to part with a quarter. There is hardly one filthy, prurient term that is *not* included in this book. It relates the details of sexual immorality in explicit detail to an extent *never* before allowed in the United States, and probably in the world. It condones perversion and *describes it.* It culminates in an orgiastic description so evil as to reek of Satanism. And all this under the guise of "literary genius!" Further, it is apparent to the most casual observer of juvenile delinquency that the weakening of the moral relations among teen-agers has degenerated so badly in the few short years that this book has been on the newsstand that the result is going to be catastrophic. The decline of civilization has reached a point from which there is no return by normal methods known to *good people.*

Reverting to the Court decision itself, it should be pointed out that *one aspect* of this matter never did reach the general public. Guess who wrote the preface to the Grove Press Edition of "Lady Chatterly's Lover," by D. H. Lawrence? Why none other than a Frankfurter agent, Archibald MacLeish! He writes that "the purpose of the book is manifestly pure: pure as being the high purpose of a serious artist: pure as being the cleansing purpose of a social reformer who hates lechery and sexual morbidity as he hates the devil himself." MacLeish is a lying perverter of the truth! He knows it as well as do the filth-purveying Jews who publish this obscenity.

Read the *Sunday Worker* of September 6, 1959, page 10, column by the columnist, Mike Newberry, for the truth known to Frankfurter and his judicial partners in crime: "Lawrence wrote three versions of the novel. In the first manuscript, known as 'The First Lady Chatterly,' he wrote a stringent and tense story of the social and moral crisis of the status quo. The impotence of Lady Chatterly's aristorcatic husband is

contrasted to the virility of the unemployed miner, who is forced to become a gamekeeper. *The gamekeeper is here a Communist. Not only a Communist, but a Communist organizer;* the *'secretary of the Communist league.'*

" 'Our Communist club?', the gamekeeper says, 'Ay! It's something as I've laid hold of, an' I can't let go — like an electric thing. Ay, it's a sure thing.'

"Unlike the version now being circulated, in this first manuscript, it is this belief in Communism and Lady Chatterly's inability to accept or understand it that causes *him* to leave her. His words of parting are: 'And perhaps if the communists *did* smash the famous 'system'' there might emerge a new relationship beween men: *really* not caring about money, *really* caring for life, and the life-flow with one another.'

" '. . . there is considerably more class warfare in this edition,' notes Moore in his 'Life and Works of D. H. Lawrence,' 'than in the final one.' . . . Grove Press . . . spent $35,000 in her legal defense against censorship."

The Supreme Court's opinion is reproduced in full in the *Congressional Record* of September 1, 1959, pages 16141-16145. Excerpts follow: "We accept the premise that the motion picture here in question can be so characterized ["because its subject matter is adultery presented as being right and desirable for certain people under certain circumstances."] . . . What New York has done, therefore, is to prevent the exhibition of a motion picture because that picture advocates an idea — that adultery under certain circumstances may be proper behavior. Yet the first amendment's basic guarantee, is of freedom to advocate ideas. The State, quite simply, has thus struck at the very heart of constitutionally protected liberty.

"It is contended that the State's action was justified because the motion picture attractively portrays a relationship which is contrary to the moral standards, the religious precepts, and the legal code of its citizenry. This argument misconceives what it is that the Constitution protects. Its guarantee is not confined to the expression of ideas that are conventional or shared by a majority. *It protects advocacy of the opinion that adultery may sometimes be proper, no less than advocacy of*

socialism or the single tax. Advocacy of conduct proscribed by law is not, as Mr. Justice Brandeis long ago pointed out, 'a justification for denying free speech where the advocacy falls short of incitement and there is nothing to indicate that the advocacy would be immediately acted on.' . . . It is enough for the present case to reaffirm that motion pictures are within the 1st and 14th Amendments' basic protection. (Joseph Burstyn, Inc., v. Wilson, 343 U.S. 495.)"

Naturally, the august and presumably sexually dispassionate members of the United States Supreme Court did not go into a darkened theatre wherein this lewd, lascivious, immoral, obscene and pornographic picture was exhibited to determine if it constituted an incitement to adultery, nor did they conduct a poll to find out if members of the audience would admit that the picture provided a direct inducement to adultery because of the alluring aspects of that act as presented on the screen, with the *known approval and approbation* of the entire Supreme Court. (One of the major lures presented in the advertisements for this picture has been the Court's action.)

And of course, the Court never indicated by a word that it knew that the *book,* with its infinitely worse presentation of adultery and *bestiality* in human relations, would later be printed in the hundreds of thousands of copies for distribution in every city and hamlet in the nation. Nor did it indicate that it knew that every Jew writer and book publisher that specializes in filth would put on full steam to flood the market with even worse "literature" and thus corrupt the morals of the nation even more. This is happening and every member of the Court *knew it would happen, as planned.*

The ruling by Federal Justice Frederick van Pelt Bryan (Southern District of New York, July 1949), made against Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield's rejection of the book under the federal obscenity law as mailable matter, was a "natural" and *predetermined* action which was bound to follow the Supreme Court's decision in the film case.

The narrowness of the decision, the Brandeis quotation, everything about the decision, the Archibald MacLeish relationship to the matter, the ACLU's participation in the "fight"

against this particular censorship — points unerringly to Felix Frankfurter's handiwork.

Frankfurter wrote one of the *six* opinions delivered in this case. Black, who — along with Douglas — has been feuding with Felix for some years, probably because of his slippery tactics in his decisions (he does not interpret *law* on the bench; he projects his own peculiar Talmudic hair-splitting conceptions for what *Frankfurter* thinks), devoted most of his concurring opinion to an attack on Frankfurter's illogical reasoning. He said: "I . . . add a few words because of concurring opinions by several Justices who rely on their appraisal of the movie . . . for holding that New York cannot . . . bar it. Unlike them, I have not seen the picture . . . my belief is that this Court is about the most inappropriate supreme board of censors that could be found. So far as I know, judges possess no special expertise providing exceptional competency to set standards and to supervise the private morals of the Nation. We are told . . . to view and appraise each movie on a *case-by-case* basis. [The exact words used by Frankfurter.] . . . every member of the Court must exercise . . . a judgment which is ultimately based at least in large part on his own standard of what is immoral . . . a purely personal determination. . . . As I read the New York court's opinion this movie was held immoral and banned because it makes adultery too alluring. Mr. Justice Frankfurter quotes Mr. Lawrence, author of the book from which the movie was made, as believing censorship should be applied only to publications that made sex look ugly, that is, as I understand it, less alluring.

"In my judgment, this Court should not permit itself to get into the very center of such policy controversies, which have so little in common with lawsuits."

The *New York Times* of April 17, 1930 quoted Frankfurter as approving the "language of the present Chief Justice, spoken when he was Governor of New York, 'The Constitution is what the judges say it is.' "

The same paper carried a story by Frankfurter, written on November 13, 1932, in which he reviewed the Supreme Court's decision in the Scottsboro Case, (nine Negroes had been convicted of raping white women), which had been made into a

Communist propaganda attack on the state of Alabama, in which the crimes occured. The Supreme Court ruled (under Brandeis' influence) that the convictions were improper. Frankfurter wrote that "the judgment of the court transcends the fate of the *nine pitiful defendants* concerned." The girls had been not even mentioned; mass rape is O.K. with Frankfurter.

At the present time Frankfurter usually has Justices Harold H. Burton and John Marshall Harlan in his pocket. Clark often goes along with Felix too.

The Solution to Ending Frankfurter's Crimes

The Constitution provides that any official of the United States "shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

We are not so naive as to suggest that impeachment proceedings against Frankfurter would have the slightest chance of success. BUT we should like to refer to the Resolution Requesting Impeachment of Six Members of the U. S. Supreme Court, adopted by the General Assembly of Georgia on February 22, 1957 (H.R. 174) in which are the following statements:

"In the case of Brown vs. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 348, decided May 17, 1954, Justices Warren, Black, Reed, Frankfurter, Douglas and Clark, and three other justices who have not followed the pattern of pro-communist and unconstitutional decisions of those named, denied to the states of the American union that sovereignty reserved to them by the 10th Amendment. . . .

"In rendering said decision said Justices violated the Constitution . . . committed high crimes and misdemeanors and gave aid and comfort to the communist enemies of the United States. Some of the applicable provisions of the Constitution thus violated include Article I, Sections 1, 7 and 8, the whole of Article III, Article IV, Section 3, Article VI, and Sections 3 and 5 of the 14th Amendment, 5th, 9th, and 10th Amendments of the Constitution.

"That . . . Frankfurter, as a volunteer and for years a Member of the Legal Committee of the NAACP, had assisted that organization in making plans for and in the realization of its objectives as a Communist front organization to advocate, propagandize and litigate to bring on racial strife to secure racial integration from which his own race is immune upon religious grounds."

It must be remembered that the Supreme Court must confine itself to genuine "cases" and "controversies." This means that the Court cannot look out on the American scene, note something amiss and simply decree its correction. *However,* this limitation of judicial power is circumvented *if one of the Supreme Court Justices conspires with unknown parties* to have litigation on specific matters of interest to that Justice begun for the express purpose of having such cases brought all the way up to the Court for a *predetermined* decision. And that is exactly what Frankfurter — and undoubtedly other Justices — has done!

Frankfurter is guilty of *super*-treasonous acts, not only against the American public, but against *All* of humanity (excluding the Jewish people).

The Georgia Resolution was a step in the right direction. It at least was an *action.* But it must be emphasized that legislative actions are most unlikely to have any result in curbing Frankfurter's activities in furtherance of the purposes of the Soviet Union's rulers and of his own Jewish superiors.

Frankfurter has maintained contacts with the top financial houses on Wall Street throughout his career, so says the *Jewish Encyclopedia.* It does not name them, but we can guess which ones. He has maintained contacts with the leading Communist conspirators in Great Britain and elsewhere for 25 years. He was the main conduit through whom a constant stream of espionage agents flowed from the one greatest training center for such agents in this country, namely, Harvard Law School, into positions of great prominence in the United States Government and elsewhere. His own personal apparatus interlocked with the *known* Soviet rings exposed in recent years to such an extent that little differentiation can be made between the two. His own private secretary, now flown the

coop to England, has been called a "high priestess of communism" and has probably been another Soviet agent not revealed as such by investigating committees who do not dare to probe the matter.

This documented exposure of the known operations of Felix Frankfurter should be placed in the hands of as many government investigators and legislators as can be prevailed upon to read it. Every possible avenue of investigation should be utilized to dig deeper into this "Red Rasputin's" past and present activities. All of the law clerks he has had in the Court should be identified and their activities and ideologies examined by researchers and staff employees of the investigating committees who must obey such requests if made by patriotic Congressmen. (There are a *few*!) Lawyers who argue cases in the Supreme Court, as well as *all* judges in the country, should have this examination of Frankfurter's subversive record in their possession. Dig deep enough and Frankfurter's *personal and scandalous crimes* and intimate involvement in Communist and supra-Communist espionage activities can then be brought to light to such an extent that his flagrantly treasonous career can be ended — by forced resignation and public disgrace.

Note: Frankfurter's most recent perfidy on the behalf of the world Communist conspiracy was his grant of a stay of the Supreme Court's order that the Communist Party must register as an arm of the Soviet Communist Party.

John Abt — on behalf of the Party — asked his old friend, Felix, to save the Party from extinction. How could Felix refuse!

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SUMMARY OF REPORT

From Senate Internal Security Committee, Office Report — Sen. James Eastland, Chairman.

I) In the paralytic effect of its pro-communist opinions, the U. S. Supreme Court is the most powerful and determinative instrument of the communist global conquest.

II) Patterns of pressure related to its decisions, and the behavior of the Court coincide with and repeat in minor detail documented pressure patterns of communist paralysis.

III) What Thomas Jefferson characterized as "the noiseless, and therefore the unalarming instrumentality of the Supreme Court," with the pattern of "destruction of the enemy's will to resist," in advance of perceptible hostilities.

IV) In denying individual states the right of self-protection against subversion, the Supreme Court has, in effect, tried to nullify nature's first law of survival.

V) By its own documentary admissions, the Supreme Court has been influenced by Communists and pro-Communists.

VI) The Court has abandoned the fundamental concept of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and American jurisprudence.

In general, the pattern exerted through the U. S. Supreme Court, coincides with documented, familiar and wholly successful pressure patterns and techniques of Communist global conquest, since the activation of paralysis as a principle of warfare, in that the Court paralyzes Anti-Communist forces.

In view of its resistance to the massive officially documented proof on the Communist global conquest, its operations, technique, and its self-proclaimed designs against the United States, and its persistance in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, the Supreme Court of the United States has disqualified itself.

(End of "Summary of Report")

Felix Frankfurter is recognized as the dominating force of the Supreme Court.

Is he still the secret power that directs the President?
The reader is urged to read the entire book and decide for himself if Felix Frankfurter is a secret communist.

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*Jew (A) Frankfurter agent or protege

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